THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

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Benjamin Albertson,

At Three Dollars *per annum, or* Two Dollars *for six months, payable in advance.*

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

THE ALBUM
and Ladies' Weekly Gazette.

This is a new publication issued on Wednesdays.

It has been commenced under the most favorable auspices, &, as its title designates, is appropriated particularly to the Ladies. It is devoted to the cause of virtue, to knowledge and amusement. It will furnish information on the culture of plants, flowers, &c. useful receipts, a general weekly summary of Foreign and domestic news, with a rich fund of choice and select miscellaneous Literature. It will be neatly printed on fine paper, (expressly for binding,) quarto form—eight pages without advertisements, which are to be inserted on a cover. The price is only Two Dollars payable by those in the city half yearly and by all others yearly in advance.—Subscriptions will be received at the Merchant's Coffee House, A. R. Poole's Fancy Book Store, Chesnut street, S. C. Sheppard's 107 S. Ninth street, John R. Walker's, 209, N. Front street, and at William Stavely's, 70, S. Third street, Philadelphia.

Among a numerous list of contributors are the names of Selleck Osborn, Ross, Ellen, the Boston Bard, &c. and in order to render the work truly valuable, the editor will distribute premiums for original articles amounting to $100.

All communications must be addressed to Thomas C. Clarke, Editor and Proprietor, No 40, Race-street, Philadelphia. Editors copying this will be furnished with the Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette, as an equivalent. Postmasters and others will be entitled to every sixth copy they may order.

Philadelphia, May 30.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has just riceived and offers for sale, cheap, the following
School Books :

Murray's Grammar—Murray's Introduction—English Reader—English Exercise—Walker's Dictionary—Daball's Arithmetic—Pike's do.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING
Groceries :

Port Wine, in bottles and on tap,
Claret do do do
Tenneriffe Wine, French Brandy,
W. I. Rum, Holland Gin,
Shrub, Beer, Raisins, Almonds, &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26.

RUM AND MOLASSES
Received by the schooner New Sophronia, Bray, from Port Antonio, Jam.) and offered for sale by
A. FOBES, Jun.
Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26

JOB-PRINTING
Of all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

I Have Received
By Schooners Experiment, from Boston, and Philinda, from Baltimore, further supplies of
SEASONABLE GOODS;
which, with those lately received, forms a general assortment suitable for this market, and which is offered on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, Notes, or Country Produce.

A. Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Oct. 28

FOR RENT,

The Store adjoining the Eagle Tavern and next door to L. C. Moore's Store. Apply to
A. Fobes, jun.
October 28.

By the Schr Jane Maria,
Baxter, from Boston, I have received further supplies, amongst which are
20 doz. handsome Windsor Chairs
2 " Rocking do.
8 hhds. and 20 bbls. N. E Rum,
10 barrels of superior Rye Gin,
Sperm Candles,
1000 lbs. Cheese,
7 dozen foot Wheels,
Sperm and Linseed Oil, Vinegar,
7 boxes of Shoes, assorted, &c. &c
For sale on accommodating terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Elizabeth-City, Sept. 23.

NOTICE.
Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of
Private Entertainment and Boarding House,
where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Elizabeth-City Academy
The exercises of the second Session of the Elizabeth-City Academy will commence on Monday the 25th of September.

The male department will be under the superintendance of the Rev. *Philip B. Wiley,* & the Trustees having engaged Miss *Eustis,* a lady whom they believe to be eminently qualified, the female department will in future be conducted by her.

For terms of entrance apply to
BENJ. SUTTON, Treasurer.
September 23. *Tf*

NOTICE.
The *White Oak Spring Canal Company* intends applying to the next General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, for an extension of their Charter, and for other purposes. *By order of the*
Stockholders.
Camden County, Oct. 28. *Bt*

NEW GOODS.
Just received from New-York, and for sale by the Subscriber low for ready pay a large assortment of
Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, &c.
H. N. Williams.
Elizabeth-City, Oct. 14.

Coffee and Rum.
5000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
4 puncheons W. I. Rum
Received per schr. Enterprise and for sale by
Wright & Williams.
Elizabeth-City, August 5.

MASONIC.
Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth City the first Monday night in every month.

Blanks for sale at this office.

Farmer's Repository.

ART OF BREEDING.

Sinclair's Code of Agriculture, page 104.

"*On the Principles of Improved Breeding.*

"The art of breeding consists, in making a careful selection of males and females, for the purpose of producing a stock, with fewer defects, & with greater properties than their parents; by which their mutual perfections shall be preserved, and their mutual faults corrected.

"The objects of improved breeding, therefore, are, to obviate defects, and to acquire and to perpetuate desirable properties; hence, when a race of animals have possessed, in a great degree, thro' several generations, the properties which it is our object to obtain, and any tendency to produce unwished for properties, has been extirpated, their progeny are said to be *well-bred,* and their stock may be relied on.

"It was upon this principle of selection, that Bakewell formed his celebrated stock of sheep, having spared no pains or expense, in obtaining the choicest individuals, from all the best kinds of long or combing woolled sheep, wherever they were to be met with; and it cannot be doubted, that any breed may be improved in the same manner, namely, that of putting the best males to the finest females. After a superior breed, however, has thus been obtained, it is a point that has been much disputed, whether it is proper to raise stock, 1. From the same family; or, 2. From the same race, but of different families: or, 3. From races entirely different.

"1. *Breeding from the same family.*—This method is called breeding *in and-in,* or putting animals of the nearest relationship together. Though this plan was for some time in fashion, under the sanction of Bakewell's authority, yet experience has now proved that it cannot be successfully persevered in. It may prove beneficial indeed, if not carried too far, in fixing any variety that may be thought valuable, but on the whole, it is so only in appearance. Under this system, the young animal comes into the world, on, comparatively, a very small scale. By keeping it fat from the first moment of its existence, it is made to attain a greater size than nature intended; and its weight in consequence will be very great in proportion to the size of its bones. Thus a generation or two of animals of an extraordinary form, and saleable at enormous prices, may be obtained; but that does not prove that the practice is eligible, if long persisted in. On the contrary, if the system be followed up, the stock get tender and delecate, they become bad feeders; and though they retain their shape and beauty, they will decrease in vigour and activity, will become lean and dwarfish, and ultimately incapable of continuing the race. The instances of this are numerous. The celebrated breeder, Prinsep, found, that decrease of size unavoidable, in spite of all his endeavors, by keeping his young stock well, to prevent it. Sir John S. Sebright tried many experiments by breeding *in-and-in,* with dogs, fowls, and pigeons, and found the breeds uniformly degenerate. A gentleman who tried the system with pigs, brought them at last into such a state, that the females gave over breeding almost entirely, and when they did breed, their produce was so small and delicate, that they died as soon as they were born. Nay, Mr. Knight's experiments with plants have fully convinced him, that in the vegetable, as well as in the animal kingdom, the ofispring of a male and female, not related, will possess more strength and vigour, than where they are both of the same family. This proves how unprofitable such connections are. That is no reason, however, why a breeder may not manage a particular family of animals to great advantage, by shifting or changing, instead of breeding directly from parents to offspring. Hence the propriety of procuring males, from the flocks and herds of those who have the same, or a similar breed. It has been remarked, that those farmers have in general the worst flocks, who breed from rams produced on their own farms, and that an interchange of males, is mutually beneficial.

"With respect to the doctrine, 'that when you can no longer find better males than your own, then by all means breed from them, for that best can only beget best;' it is ably refuted by an intelligent author, who has devoted much attention to the art of breeding. He observes, that there never did exist an animal without some defect in constitution, in form or in some other essential quality; and such defect, however small it may be at first, will increase in every succeeding generation, and at last predominate in such a degree, as to render the breed of very little value. Breeding *in-and-in,* therefore, would only tend to increase, and to perpetuate that defect, which might be eradicated, by a judicious selection, from a different family, in the same race.

"2. The breeding from different families of the same race, is therefore a preferable system. When these have been for some time established in different situations, & have had some slight shades of difference impressed upon them, by the influence of different climates, soils, and treatment, it is found advantageous, to interchange the males, for the purpose of strengthening the excellencies and remedying the defects of each family. On this principle, the celebrated Culley continued, for many years, to hire his rams from Bakewell, at the very time, that other breeders were paying him a liberal price for the use of his own; and the very same practice is followed by the most skilful breeders at present.

"3. Any attempt at improvement, *by crossing* two distinct breeds or races, one of which possesses the properties which it is wished to obtain, or is free from the defects which it is desirable to remove, requires a degree of judgment and perseverance, to render such a plan successful, as is very rarely to be met with.—Indeed, though such crosses may, by great attention, answer at first, yet it is generally found, that great singularities attend such mixtures: and, in breeding bulls, though some of them may apparently do, yet their breed is not to be trusted. The first cross between a good short-horned bull and a good Kyloe cow, will make a good grazing animal; but by proceeding farther, disappointment will ensue, if a regular stock be wanted. If such a cross is to be persevered in, the male should always be of the same breed with the first."

ON HARROWING GRAIN IN SPRING, AND ON ARTIFICIAL GRASSES.

By James Echoyd.

[From the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agric. Society.]

The harrowing of wheat, is a practice I have seen constantly pursued for a number of years, but most generally on stiff soils, and the effects produced were always considered as highly beneficial; but this operation, was generally preceded by eating off the wheat with sheep; and this was done by turning on so many as to eat it literally into the ground in two or three days, and so close, that no appearance of a blade could be seen. Partial eating, by too small a flock, was always esteemed rather injurious, by retarding the growth of some more than others, and preventing it from growing and ripening even. If wheat was sown on a rich fallow, so as to be in danger of lodging, the eating it off, makes it grow shorter and stiffer, and vice versa; if it be sown on a poor soil, in the spring it looks pale and sickly, and instead of its leaves creeping and spreading on the surface of the ground, it rises straight, up, and does not stool; in this case the eating it off, makes it stool more, mends the color, and adds considerably to the produce. The method of performing this operation was, after the sheep are taken off, we take a light roller and two light turnip harrows, the width of the roller; these are fastened with chains to the roller, and follow it, the roller breaks and pulverizes the clods, and the harrow loosens the surface and earths up the plants; then both harrowing and rolling are performed at once, with one pair of horses; this operation is always performed in the fourth month, (April,) when the ground is dry; it is also practised on wheat or rye, that is not eat off with sheep, and with equal success; its uses are not altogether confined to the grain crop, as it is the very best method of covering grass seeds.

According to my observations, the omitting to seed land with other grasses besides red clover, has appeared to me one of the greatest defects in the whole system of agriculture in this country.—The introduction of it in England, together with that of the turnip husbandry, (and which I believe happened both about the same time, that is, 40 or 50 years ago,) has doubled the average produce of England; and though the use of plaster and red clover, have added here so astonishingly to the value and richness of the country, as to make the average produce of grain, in many parts of this state, nearly equal to the best farms in England, yet for want of other grasses, to fill up the vacancy, as the red clover runs out, there seems almost a constant necessity of ploughing every third year, for if the ground by ploughing and fallowing previously to seeding, is put in such a fine tilth, as to destroy all the roots and weeds, the clover the first year is very fine, the second about one half freezes out, and the third, seven eighths; this leaves such a vacancy, as to give room to every weed so noxious to agriculture, blue bottle, garlic, St. John's wort, and a whole host of foes to rise, as to make an almost entire loss of two years, before the native grasses can gain the ascendancy. Besides, another circumstance prevents the native grasses from arriving at the perfection they might otherwise acquire, even in good ground, if seeded with the clover, whilst the ground is light and in fine tilth, that by the time the clover runs out, and these grasses begin to grow, the ground is so hard & solid, that one might almost as well expect a good crop of wheat by seeding without ploughing, as these to gain the perfection they might otherwise acquire; and the complaint that farmers make of land binding, would, I apprehend, seldom take place, in ground sufficiently rich, if this method of seeding was once introduced; and I have little doubt but the native green grass and white clover, if a proper method was once adopted for saving the seed, would answer the intention, without the introduction of foreign grasses.

HOME INDUSTRY.

The advancement of this country in manufacturing industry, is, perhaps, unexampled in history. In the year 1805, the total consumption of cotton, by the manufactories of the United States, was a little more than one thousand bales.—Now Rhode Island uses more. In 1812, our woollen factories could not furnish the army with 6,000 blankets. During the last war, capital was taken from commerce and invested in manufactures. This was the first impulse. In 1816, a report made to congress shewed that *forty millions* of dollars capital were invested in cotton manufactures, and *twelve millions* in woollen. In that year we manufactured 90,000 bales of cotton.—In 1816, it was estimated that the whole amount of goods manufactured in the United States, was equal to fifty or sixty millions of dollars. It is now believed that we manufacture, of all kinds, to the amount of 250 millions in a year, about 25 millions of which are exported, and the rest consumed in the country. The internal or domestic trade of every country, is, perhaps, more permanent and useful than the foreign. It is not subject to the fluctuations of the commercial world, which frequently break out and spread desolation around.—The English journalists have been consoling themselves that our industry was as prostrate as theirs. The facts which we have stated do not indicate much depression.

[*Nat. Advocate.*

Negro Mob.—The trial of the blacks engaged in the riot at the Park a few weeks since, came on at the Court of Session, and terminated on Friday. The following persons were indicted:—William Sockum, James Brown, William Nichols, John Simpson, Thomas Lewis, Abraham Smith, and Thomas Scott.

The verdict was guilty as to four of them, and two, Nichols and Lewis, were acquitted. The sentences were,—William Sockum, one year and six months Penitentiary; John Simpson, one year ditto.; Abraham Smith nine months ditto; James Brown, the man who had the dagger and acted the part of the ringleader, three years penitentiary, and one year for the assault and battery, to commence at the expiration of the former sentence. Brown was indicted for assaults and battery with intent to kill.

This, we trust, will prove a salutary lesson to this class of persons, and to all others who are disposed to take the law or vengeance into their hands; for they may, one and all rest assured, that severe and certain punishment will be the consequence of any attempt to violate the public peace. They are guarded by the laws, and must learn that "protection and subjection are reciprocal."

[*N. Y. Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

The Board of Officers invited by the Secretary of War to assemble in this city for the purpose of preparing and reporting a System of Cavalry and Artillery exercises for the use of the Militia, and which only waited for the arrival of Gen. Scott, the President, have now organized themselves, and commenced the duties assigned to them.

[By Request.]

From the Buffalo Emporium.

To the Masonic Fraternity.

Brethren:—Every Lodge ought to take good heed to the characters of those whom they admit into the Society; because, *an accepted Mason is held by all other countries, as well as by us, to be a term which implies a man of honor and virtue; one who has a right to be admitted into the company of gentlemen of every description, and of the highest rank.* By granting a man the privilege of being an accepted Mason, ye do virtually give him a letter of recommendation to the acquaintance, friendship and confidence of a certain number of the most respectable characters that are to be found in every part of the world.—Would it, therefore, be treating them well to abuse that confidence which they are naturally led to repose in you, by introducing undeserving men to their acquaintance and friendship? I submit to you, whether such an ample and valuable certificate ought to be granted to any, except those alone who, upon inquiry, are found to be men of worth and virtue. Unless great attention be given to this particular, not only the Lodge of admission may itself come to suffer in point of character, but injustice may be done to the honor of the craft in general, and a deceit imposed upon all the brethren, both here and elsewhere; who, trusting to your attention, give their hand of fellowship to persons who may be unworthy of their confidence and friendship, and *even of being admitted into their companies, and more particularly into the bosoms of their families.* This is one of the possible abuses of Masonry, which you ought carefully to guard against.

My brethren will, I hope, forgive me, while, in the spirit of sincere friendship, I wish to remind them, that they ought not to consider their admission into a Masonic Lodge as being destined to enlarge the circle of mere frolic and dissipation. Let them, on the contrary, view it as laying them under additional obligations to submit to the rules of decency and propriety, and as a happy means of forming in them a taste for the delicate and refined moral pleasures of the heart.

Above all, let men begin early to reverence Truth, which is a qualification indispensably necessary to the existence of friendship among brethren. Falsehood is inimical to good brotherhood, and to every thing joyous and beneficial to society. *A deceitful man is incapable of being a true friend, or a good citizen.*

Falsehood implies double-mindedness, hypocrisy, treachery, and all those vices of the heart whose direct tendency is to *mislead* and *deceive* the sincere and upright, and to sow strife and discord among Friends and Brethren. As Candour *is essential to true friendship, so the want of it implies every thing that is baneful to the pleasures and interests of social life.* So long as Truth guards the heart, it will be the seat of Virtue and of steady Friendship; but if that guard be once dismissed, the heart is at once laid open to every species of depravity. *Accordingly, the first early symptom of a mean and worthless character, in which you can place no confidence, is always that of a want of regard to the sacred law of* Truth.

Let all men, therefore, as they regard their honor and happiness, in this life, beware of Falsehood, and be always sincere in every thing that they both say and do. Then will all men honor and put trust in them.

Forms and ceremonies are necessary to the well-being and preservation of every great institution: but forms are of no value, except so far as they produce a regard to the spirit or principle of the institution itself.

As some take offence at your meetings, from their ignorance of the design of them, take good heed to yourselves, that ye may give no just or real cause of blame; as in a mixed assembly like yours, three things are more immediately necessary to the existence of true friendship; condescension to inferiors, becoming respect to superiors, and a power of secrecy. We have it declared by a great authority, that "*He who revealeth secrets, separateth the chiefest friends.*"

I shall now, in the spirit of a sincere concern for the honor and happiness of the brethren, draw to a conclusion, by taking the freedom of giving the words of two inspired men: "These six things doth the Lord hate; yea, seven are an abomination unto him: A proud look, a *lying tongue*, and hands that shed innocent blood; an heart that deviseth wicked imaginations; feet that be swift in running to mischief; a false-witness that *telleth lies*, and him that soweth discord among brethren."—"Let love be without dissimulation: Abhor that which is evil: cleave to that which is good.—Be kindly affectionate one to another, with brotherly love, in honor preferring one another, distributing to the necessity of the saints, given to hospitality. Bless them who *persecute*; bless, and curse not—rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep. Be of the same mind one towards another."

Should there be any amongst you, to whom the foregoing, *or any part thereof, is applicable*, I trust he or they will treasure them up in their inmost thoughts, and profit thereby, for the honor of the institution is the sincere wish of

A Brother.

TRIFLE NOT WITH WOMAN'S LOVE.

Social intercourse with virtuous females is the only true happiness allotted to man—in their sweet society, the sorrow and gloom of the world disappears, and the sunshine of true delight sheds a pleasing halo around the circle; in such society man forgets his cares; transported beyond the vulgar precincts of the world, he moves in a paradise of celestial charms—from such a circle, and from such society man selects a partner of his future life; that alone his object, his eye and heart can easily distinguish the being—that lovely kind, attentive being, who follows man through evil and through good report—that being whose bosom contains every virtue calculated to render man a happy and contented being. Any other motive than this reduces man to the level of the brute creation—or like Satan in the garden of Eden, he creeps into the paradise, to pluck and devour its blooming flowers.

The man who can deliberately win the affections of a female and as deliberately leave her to the reflection of his own baseness, is less than a brute—aye, more insignificant and debased than the meanest reptile that crawls the earth.

A female's heart is the seat of warm and pure affection. It can be fanned into a blaze of love and yield up its power—aye, even itself, to the man, whose arts stole it gradually away.

Love is a feeling which reciprocal growth will render part of our nature, and like the vine twining itself around the mighty oak, will, in time, become inseparable—and who is he? what is he? that will endeavor to gain the affections of an unsuspecting female—win her to his love by oaths and protestations—get her blushing consent to be his—his in the face of heaven and earth, and then leave her? leave her in the midst of her dreams of future happiness—leave her in the pleasing anticipations of a long life devoted to him she adores—leave her a victim to her credulity, and perhaps a victim to the power of love—that love she unknowingly casts on a wretch. Where is he who dare unblushingly avow this, and this alone to be his object?—Where is the man who can look in the face of virtue and build in his own heart a fabric for its destruction? Show me that man, & I will show you the veriest slave—the vilest wretch that moves with life on earth's bright surface. Show me that man, and I will point out the destroyer of females in the garb of a foul fiend—one bereft of every feeling—destitute of every virtue, and like the angel of darkness prowling about the earth seeking whom he may devour. Frail, puny man—view for a moment the desolation of a broken heart—the annihilation of every pleasing dream—and, alas! the maniac being of his delusive and villainous arts, and then ask, is this my work? am I the cause of such distress and trouble?

The few short years of that man's life, will be filled with retributive justice—and as he moves on, the hisses of serpents, the mother's curse, will reach his ear, and wild distraction claim the last remnants of vice's wretched wreck.—This ends the life of him who "trifles with a woman's love"—hers more wretched in mental distraction, his awful in human destructions, clinging to the remnant of his days, like the poor mariner to the frail plank in the whirlwind of the ocean.—[*Phi. Sat. Even. Post.*

Letter from a first rate source, to a merchant in Baltimore, dated

"Lima, June 12th, 1826.

"Our last respects were under date of 30th ult. via Panama, we have nothing now to add relative to the state of our market. Flour had commenced to look up and sales of a small quantity were effected at $7 6 per bbl. afloat, but an arrival two days since of 3000 barrels will cause it to decline.

The Government has issued a new Tariff, by which the duties on all importations are fixed at 30 per cent, with the exception of the following, which are to pay 80 cent, their introduction being prejudicial to the agriculture and industry of the state, viz. brandy and liquors of all kinds, soap, hats of all kinds, ready made clothes, shoes and boots, gunpowder, salt petre, sulphur, horse shoes, sugar, Domestics of U. S. coarse baizes, tobacco, sweet oil, lard, saddles, harness, &c. wax and tallow candles, chairs and every description of furniture and coaches—the additional duties on the foregoing articles do not go into effect until the expiration of 8 months from 6th instant. The following are free of duty, viz. quicksilver, all instrumens of labor, &c. for working the mines, all munitions of war, except gunpowder, all kinds of instruments used in sciences and surgery, all kinds of machinery, &c. used in the arts and sciences, printing presses, every article used in the fishery, all printed books, not contrary to morals and the established religions, printed music, seeds of plants, &c. fish, dry and salted; in national flag—if foreign, 30 per cent.

"Export duties are on produce of the country 4 per cent; dollars 5 per cent; doubloons 2 per cent; platapina prohibited. Perhaps the alteration in the duties will not be generally known in the U. States in time to enable speculators to make shipments of the prohibited articles—should you be disposed to make one to this market, of the articles subject to the duty of 80 per cent and the vessel arrived ten days prior to 6th Feb. a higher duty that 30 per cent would not be exacted."

COLUMBIA.

Extract of a letter from Carthagena

"The government is very much embarrassed from the want of money. The taxes increase daily; they intend levying a most oppressive tax on us poor importers, and indeed upon all venders of merchandize, called *Derecho Patente*; 600 dollars per annum on commissioned houses; 300 dollars on those who do their own business, and 150 dollars on shopkeepers; this is independent of the "*Contribucion Directa.*" Ten days ago we were desired to attend a meeting at the government house, for the purpose of begging a loan of 40,000 dollars. The Intendant laid before us the extreme distress of the province; that there was not funds in the treasury to provide rations for the soldiers; that for two days they had been without; to conclude, we were all obliged to dub down something, though I believe they could not obtain the full amount required. Thus you see their distresses are great; they are equally as bad off at Bogota, and unless they get another loan, time will not diminish them: on the contrary, upwards of 10 thousand men are on their way from the South, which will be an extra burthen on their finances."

[*N. Y. Enquirer.*

Latest from Buenos Ayres.

The ship Hamilton, Appleton, has arrived at Portsmouth from Montevideo, which she left as late as the 21st August.

"Buenos Ayres, Aug. 5.—Admiral Brown's ship was cut to pieces, in the action of 30th June, which has much weakened the squadron she had 28 men killed & 54 wounded. The report from the other ships has not yet been received. This morning the whole squadron was ordered to the inner Roads to lay up until the arrival of the Chilian squadron, which is daily expected. The river is now more securely blockaded than before, as the Brazilians have nothing to contend with, and will not have until the arrival of the Chilians."

THE NEW-YORK TRIALS.

The trial of Eckford, Jacob Barker and others, indicted in N. York for a conspiracy to defraud certain banks and individuals, terminated on Thursday last. Judge Edwards delivered his charge to the jury on Friday morning. On Saturday morning, the jury made a communication to the court, that they had not agreed on a verdict, but wished to come into court. On their appearing in the jury box, it was stated by one of the panel that there was no possibility of their coming to an agreement, they therefore prayed to be discharged. Mr. Colden wished the court to instruct the jury, that if they could agree in favor of any one of the defendants, they might bring a verdict of not guilty as to him. The district attorney denied that this could be legally done. The juror remarked that they could agree upon no one point; and said he could assure the court on his honor, that if they should sit a month there was an impossibility of their agreeing. Being asked if the court could give them any assistance which might remove the difficulty, he replied that he did not think they could. The court said they could not, in the exercise of sound discretion, discharge the jury at present; and they returned to their room.

Pending this famous trial, Jacob Barker said to the court, speaking of the claim of Mr. Eckford upon the Colombian government for building the frigate La Plata, that he would have the fingering of the doubloons before the cause was over; and sure enough, on Thursday 350,000 dollars of the money arrived at New York in the British sloop of war Harlequin from Carthagena. This fact is given as a specimen of the accuracy of Jacob Barker's calculations.

Office of the N. Y. Times, }
October 23d, 12 M. }

OYER AND TERMINER.

The jury have just come in and reported to the Court that they cannot agree upon a verdict, in the case of the People *s.* Henry Eckford, Thomas Vermilyea, Joseph G. Swift, Wm. P. Rathbone, Matthew L. Davis, Geo. W Brown, Mark Spencer, and Jacob Barker. The Jury stated that there was no possibility of their agreeing upon a verdict, and were accordingly discharged.

Foreign Claims.—The able essays which have appeared in the North American Review upon the subject of the claims by the United States, upon France, Holland, and Naples and from the pen of the Hon. Edward Everett, and have been republished from that work in a pamphlet form with considerable modifications. It is a publication of much value to those interested in these claims, who form a large class, and gives a perspicuous outline of origin, and of the arguments which have been resorted to to evade their liquidation.—The dallying course which has been pursued by the powers against whom they are made, has protracted their payment up to the present time, and has, we trust, exhausted the patience of our government. The subject will probably be brought before the next Congress; and it is to be hoped that both principal and interest will be immediately demanded; for a longer delay will increase the amount beyond their will, if not beyond their means of payment. The study which Mr. Everett has devoted to the subject will constitute him an able advocate of these claims, and no facts or information possessed by the commercial community, should be withheld from the committees who are now actively engaged in their prosecution.

[*N. Y. Times.*

American Colleges.—In looking over a list of graduates at sixteen of the colleges, less than half the whole number in the country, we find the following coincidence: The whole number of graduates in 1823 was 448: in 1824 it was 448; in 1825 it was 448; but in 1826, it had increased to 517. This increase was owing to a great class from Yale College, at the last commencement—it consisted of one hundred—being thirty-two more than in the year 1825. There has been in the other colleges an average diminution of students. No Colleges south of N. Jersey are taken into the account, except Pennsylvania University, and Columbia College in Washington City.—[*U. S. Gaz.*

More Gold.—Within two or three weeks past, *gold* has been discovered on the land of David Coxe, Esq. in Davidson county, eight or ten miles higher up the Yadkin river than it has hitherto been found. The earth is said to be rich with the precious metal at this place; one lump weighing ten pennyweights, was found last week; and it is often that a hand will find as much as 12 or 15 pennyweights per day. How extensive the deposite may be time only can determine.

We learn, that a very few hands are now working at any of the places where gold has been heretofore found in the greatest abundance.—partly owing to its being the season for gathering in the corn crops; but mainly, as we are informed, to the precious metal's becoming very scarce. This circumstance however, has often occurred before; and is not so discouraging to those acquainted with the business, as to strangers. It has often happened, to use a common phrase, that "the gold has *run out*;" and that, soon afterwards, a new and richer vein, or deposite, was discovered not far distant.—[*West. Carolinian.*

AN IMPORTANT LOTTERY.

It has been computed that, among 10,000 people, the average deaths will be one a day. If this computation be accurate a person in common health has a daily risk of dying, which compared with the chances of life, is in the same proportion as an unit bears to the number 9999.—This risk is seemingly so small that it commonly gives no alarm, and is scarcely thought of; whereas, if the same risk were placed on a different ground, so as to be seen in another light, it would be generally alarming. Suppose, for instance, that tomorrow morning a lottery were to be drawn of this kind—9999 white balls, and one black ball, should be thrown promiscuously into a box, and that 10,000 people, you and I among the number, should each put in a hand and draw out a ball at random, and whoever chanced to draw the black ball should inevitably suffer death within 24 hours: I say, if we knew such a lottery were to be drawn to-morrow morning, and we must take our chance, it would doubtless produce in us some serious apprehensions and might probably interrupt sleep to-night.

Salt.—Mr. Russell, in his tour in Germany, says, if the experience of Austria and Silesia be correct, wood will not burn when fully impregnated with salt. Learned societies have recommended that the wood to be used in roofing should previously be saturated with salt, in which state, they say, it will resist fire as effectually as either slates or tiles will do. Mr. R. says the wood, which supports the vaulted roofs of the salt mines of Wieliezka, in Poland, is now as hard as a rock and he was assured that the dead bodies of animals and men which remain in the salt caverns do not purify, but become as dry and hard as mummies.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 7.

Symmes' Hole—Discovered.—Yesterday afternoon we were not a little amused by observing a sign putting up in this city, on Lower Market street, at the new Coffee House recently opened by some wag: for such he must be, who would adopt such a sign and motto as there erected. It represents the world by a Pumpkin, with a hole at the opening, with a squirrel coming out and another sitting at the top, emblematical of inhabitants inside as well as out, with the motto 'Symmes' Hole.' We suppose there will be many who have been in search of the avenue that will enter, as the tide of emigration generally sets towards all newly discovered countries.

The Freeman's Journal of Saturday informs us that the Hero, Col. Pluck, has been shorn of his glories. He has been tried by a Court Martial, found guilty, and been dismissed from the service. A gentleman, well known in Philadelphia by the name of "Whistling Johnney," is to be supported for the office at the approaching election. Whether the Presidential question has had anything to do in the matter, we cannot learn; but the presumption is, that "Whistling Johnney" is a stauncher Jacksonite than Col. Pluck.

A credulous clown went to the clergyman of his parish, and told him with great symptoms of consternation, that he had seen a ghost.—"Where did you see it?" was the question. "Why," said Diggory, "as I were goining, 'an please your reverence, by the church, right against the wall, I sees the ghost." "In what shape did it appear?" "For all the world like a great ass." "Go home and hold your tongue," said the clergyman, "for you are a very timid creature, and have only been frightened by your own shadow."

Education.—It is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no crime can destroy, no enemy can aleniate no despotism enslave. At home a friend, abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace in society an ornament. It chastens vice, guides virtue—it gives at once grace and government to genius—without it, what is Man? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage: vascillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passion participated with brutes.

Anecdote.—A Young Quaker in a distant country came to London a few years ago, and being struck with the gaudy fashions of the times, commenced Beau. Among other articles of dress, he ordered a blue satin waistcoat, trimmed with silver lace. In this returned to his father, who after staring at him said, "How couldst thou get this trumpery waistcoat?" "Why," the vain adornment of the outward man?" "I created it," said the tailor. "Created it," echoed the father. "Yes," replied young Quaker, "for I said, *let it be made, and it was made.*"

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Nov. 4, 1826

The Rev. B. T. Blake of the Methodist Episcopal Church expects to preach in the Court House in this place, to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Greek Frigates.—A more infamous transaction than one which has recently taken place in New-York with respect to the building of two frigates ordered by the Greek Committee in London, cannot, we venture to assert, be found in the records of history. This Committee, considering no doubt the facilities which our country affords for ship building, and calculating from the enthusiastic devotion shown by the American people towards the emancipation of Greece, that they could have these vessels constructed and equipped here at as little expense as possible, sent out an agent with instructions to two houses in the city of N. York to make the necessary disbursements, and draw on them for the money. What do we find to be the result? *Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, are expended—a sum said to be sufficient to build three such vessels—and still they are not completed! One has been sold at public sale for $233,570 to pay for the completion of the other. Thus the funds of the Greek government procured with so much difficulty, and so important to them in their present distress have been squandered; and instead of two first rate frigates, the agent has been compelled to return with only one very poor one!!

Who would have thought that any citizen of the U. States could be guilty of such a transaction towards an unfortunate and suffering people, for whom, not long since, we were unanimous in raising subscriptions to aid them in emancipating themselves from Turkish thraldom? It is a lasting stigma not only to the individuals directly concerned, but to the whole American Government.

Light Boat.—We have it in our power to state that a Light Boat for Albemarle Sound, built by Messrs Scott & Francis Pickett of New York, in conformity to an act of the 18th Congress appropriating $5,500 for that purpose, was delivered to the Collector of this port on Wednesday last. She is to be stationed at or near the south end of Roanoke Island, or at the end of Wade's Point Shoal, at the mouth of Pasquotank River, and will proceed to her place of destination as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. Due notice of which will be given.

The Health Officer reports 12 deaths in Norfolk the week ending on Saturday last—5 of malignant fever.

Latest from England.

By the packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdridge, at New York, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received copious files of London papers to the 23d Sept. Shipping Lists to the 23d, and Liverpool papers to the 25th, all inclusive.

From the Liverpool Albion, Sept. 23

State of Trade.—We are happy to state, that business continues progressively to improve in Liverpool. The accounts from the manufacturing districts in this country as well as in Scotland are favorable, and speak of a gradual amendment in the demand for goods. It is evident, indeed, notwithstanding the sinister forebodings of some persons, that the country is slowly, but surely, emerging from its commercial difficulties.

Sir Walter Scott has sold his house in Edinburgh, the greater part of his furniture, and every thing that could be turned into money. A London paper says he now lives in lodgings and works hard. He is writing the life of Napoleon Bonaparte; and he also writes for any periodical publication of which the principles agree with his own, that will reward him adequately. The motives of his industry and economy are very praiseworthy. He has declared he will pay every farthing he owes; and will not listen to one word of composition with his creditors. By the sale of his house and other means, all the persons to whom he stood indebted for a less sum than 150 have been paid; and this distinguished author expects ere long, to pay all those to whom he is indebted in a larger sum. It is to be wished that many of those who are called honest tradesmen, would imitate his example.

RUSSIA.—The Coronation of the Emperor Nicholas took place on the 3d September. The scene, as usual on such occasions, was one of much show, and in the evening a general illumination took place.

The number of Russian troops collected around Moscow amounts to 100,000. According to accounts from that capital, provisions are plentiful, and the price has not risen notwithstanding the crowds of strangers who come to witness the Coronation.

The French papers of the 19th September, contain some intelligence from Greece, communicated by a French volunteer, the Count d'Harcourt, and highly cheering to the Christian cause.

Six hundred females taken by the Turks at Missolonghi, were sold at the slave market at Alexandria, at 12 a piece.

It is said the Pacha of Egypt has offered a reward of $20.000 to any person who may capture Lord Cochrane, alive.

A report had been made by Gen. Roche to the Greek Committee of Paris, in which he recommends to them,

1. To supply Lord Cochrane with a number of steam vessels, five or six at first, to be afterwards raised to twenty; and 2d, to organize a body of European volunteers to the number of between 2,000 and 3,000, under an officer of reputation and experience, who might display to the Greeks an example of that military discipline and subordination, the almost total absence of which has hitherto paralyzed their efforts and led to their disasters. The General has no doubt that if Lord Cochrane were supplied with the number of vessels above mentioned, he would sweep both the Turkish and Egyptian fleets from the seas. In confirmation of this opinion, he not only mentions the high opinion which he himself entertains of his lordship's skill and intrepidity, but the confidence reposed in him by the Greeks. "His lordship is considered by them," says he, "as a supernatural being.—In their speeches and their songs they always speak of him as their saviour." The terror of the Turks would co-operate with the confidence of the Greeks. "His renown," adds the same authority, "stimulating their ordinary superstition, leads the Turks to believe that he is the hero from the north, whom their prophecies designate as the cause of their expulsion from Europe to Asia. His name is the terror of Mussulmans, and the inhabitants of Smyrna, Salonica, and of all the western coasts of Asia, would no longer believe themselves secure when they heard of his arrival among the Greeks."

From the Quotidienne of September 19.

TRIESTE, Sept. 6.

The following is dated Smyrna, August 5:—"It is reported that when the Captain Pacha presented himself with his fleet before Carlova, a port in the Island of Samos, the Bishop and six Primotes came on board with cords about their necks, as a proof of their submission to the Ottomen Porte, supplicated the Captain Pacha, with tears in their eyes, to intercede for their pardon and offered to pay the tribute due for the last six years.

The Greeks of Smyrna, seeing that the Captain Pacha had re-assembled the troops which he had landed some days before, spread the report that he had fled from Samos at the sight of the Greek fleet; and that Samos had thus been saved a second time, owing to the inactivity of this commander.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.

"The news here is certain that a war has broken out between Russia and Persia; and according to the present report, Russia seems to have sought this opportunity of employing her military. The court of Persia did every thing it could to defer the blow, but ineffectually. It has produced considerable sensation here, in consequence of the connection between the Grand Seignor and the Courts of Persia; and several persons anticipate that it will lead to a rupture between this country and Russia.

LONDON MARKETS.

From the London New Price Current, Sept. 22.

Cotton.—The purchases of Cotton for the week ending yesterday were not extensive, a great proportion of the buyers waiting the event of this day's East India Sale. The sale at the Indian-House this morning attracted great attention, and our anticipations that the Cottons were much wanted are fully realised; the advance is 1-8d a 1-4d per lb. and the inferior descriptions 1-4d a 3 8d higher; but as usual where there is much speculative buying, the prices are very irregular.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL Sept. 25.

There has been a steady and rather lively demand for cotton in this market since our report of the 16th inst and the trade appear to purchase with increased confidence in a continuance of the improved state of the market.

Selected Summary.

We understand that Mr. SERGEANT, Minister of the United States to the Congress of Panama, will proceed on his mission as soon as the Sloop of War *Hornet*, lying at Gosport, can be made ready to receive him, which will probably be about the 1st of December.

[Nat. Herald.

The New York Gazette, says—The U. S. ship Lexington, Captain Shubrick, will sail this morning for Trinidad.—This vessel is despatched by the Government to bring back to this country the remains of the gallant Perry, that were interred at Port Spain.

In the U. S. District Court, sitting in Boston, week before last, 950 chests of Tea, seized by the United States' Government as part of Thompson's Teas, were awarded to the claimants; Messrs. Stanton, Fisk, & Nichols.

TREATY WITH GUATAMALA.—A gentleman has arrived in the brig Carib, from Guatamala, who is the bearer of a Commercial Convention concluded with that Republic by Col. WILLIAMS, our Charge des Affaires.

Capt. Boundy, from Cumana, who arrived at New-York, in the schr. Apollo, via St. Thomas and Turks Island, left the former port on the 25th Sept. He informs that Cumana had declared in favor of the Federation of Venezuela; the surrounding country was in a very unsettled state, and business was at a stand.

The British sloop of War Harlequin arrived at New-York 19th ult. having on board $335,000 in doubloons for Mr. ECKFORD, in part payment for the frigate La Plata.

Signor Garcia and family, and several others of the Italian troupe, have sailed from New-York, in the brig Brown, Capt. Skinner, for Vera Cruz, on their way to Mexico.

A number of citizens of Philadelphia are forming themselves into an "American Greek Legion," and are about to raise funds for its outfit by public subscription.

An individual in New-York advertises a machine which, as he states, on being attached to a steam-boat, will open a passage for her during the whole winter through any ice that may be found in the Northern rivers, and allow the boat to travel at the rate of six miles an hour, and faster, if the route be much used.—It is estimated that the cost of the machinery for one boat will be about six hundred dollars, but it is stated that it will last many years, and may be detached at pleasure. If this machine should be found efficient, it will be of inestimable value.

A young terrapin has lately been caught at Staten Island, and presented to Mr. Peale for the Parthenon Museum.—Its circumference is about the size of a dollar, and it has two distinct heads, and but four legs, as usual. The heads and eyes are perfectly formed. But what appears most singular is the fact that they are endowed with different instincts and intelligences; that is, there is no concert of action between them. One head often pulls one away, and the other another; and it is often a matter of some struggle in which direction the animal shall move. Sometimes one is the master, and sometimes the other; during which times the progress is slow.—Now and then, however, when they put their heads together, and have apparently the same object in view, they walk off with the ordinary speed of common terrapins.

Patent bells for churches, &c. made of a bar of cast steel, shaped in the form of a triangle, and suspended by one of the angles in a wooden frame, are exhibiting in N. York; the hammer or clapper being attached to the frame, and moved so as to strike the triangle, by a wheel and rope in the usual mode of bell ringing. The value of the improvement consists in its *economy*. One of the common kind of bells costs at least *seventy-five* per cent. more than one of these, having a sound equal to it in every respect, whether as it regards its tone, its prolongation, or the extent of its reach.—The weight of the patent bell is almost one-fifth less than that of the other; the expense of hanging it is but a mere trifle, and the ringing occasions not the slightest shock nor injury to the steeple or building in which it is placed. It is believed that its advantages will be manifested to the trustees of churches, and other persons having occasion to procure bells, if they will take the trouble to give it an examination.

Mr. William Le Barron has undertaken to build the Aqueduct for the Pennsylvania Canal, over the Allegheny River, above the mouth of the Kiskeminitas, for the sum of $70,000.

By a proclamation of the Governor of Massachusetts, Thursday, the 13th of November, is appointed for the annual Thanksgiving in that State.

Boston City Stock, to the amount of $95,000, was sold by auction on the 20th ult. This Stock, bearing an interest 4½ per cent., brought a fair price on the average; a pretty good evidence of the abundance of money in that city.

The Congress of Chile have appointed a Committee to prepare a draft of a Constitution on the Federal principle.—It must gratify the pride which our countrymen so justly feel in the success of our own polity, and in the veneration which it receives abroad, to hear that Mr. LARNED, Secretary of Legation to the United States Mission at Chile, has been invited to be a member of that Committee. Mr. L. has, we understand, accepted the invitation.

Public Defaulter.—On Tuesday 17th inst. Mr. Daniel Hinsdale of the firm of J. & D. Hinsdale, of Middletown, (Con.) (largely indebted to the Eagle Bank) was brought to the jail in New Heaven by the deputy marshal of that district in pursuance of sundry executions in favor of the U. States, amounting to about $70,000.

A man calling himself BOHANEN, a German by birth, was arrested at Mobile about the 11th inst. and committed for trial, on suspicion having been concerned in the robbery of the Bank of Mobile, in 1819, of upwards of $3000 He was recently from Galveston.

A sad mistake.—A rattle snake was about a fortnight since, discovered in the Canal, in Warwasink, by an emigrant from the land of St. Patrick, who supposing it to be an eel, without any ceremony grappled it, exclaiming, "An ale! an ale, by the powers!" Some bystanders soon undeceived him, when it was found that he had been bitten three times by the poisonous reptile. By a timely application, however, the poison was extracted.—*[Sullivan Whig.*

A species of mahogany, produced in Africa, is rising in estimation in England. A number of vessels have been loaded with it this year.

A Kentuckian named *Calm*, has gone over to Ohio in pursuit of *Storm*, a runaway slave—verifying the old proverb, that "after a *storm* there comes a *calm*."

A country lady, not a hundred miles from York, England, being told of the wigwams in America, observed, that she had read of them before, and begged to be informed whether they would *bite*.

It is said that a settlement is making at the isthmus of Tehuantepec, about 150 miles from Vera Cruz. A river ascends to it and it is 14 leagues across to the Pacific at the Bay of Fotema, to which a good carriage road is forming. Commodore Porter is considered to be concerned, and it is called Porter's Settlement.

A gentleman once bought a horse of a country dealer. "Now, my friend (said he) I have bought your horse because I liked his appearance. I asked you no questions. Tell me now his faults, you know I have paid you—therefore you have nothing to fear." "Faults," replied the man, "I know of no faults except two."—"What are they?"—"Why, sir, he is hard to catch." "I do not mind that," said he, 'if he be the devil.' But what is the other fault? rejoined he, with some impatience.—"Ah! sir," replied Hodge, scratching his pate, "he is good for nothing when you have catched him."

MARRIED,

Lately in this county Mr. ROBERT BAILEY, jr. to Miss AGETHY TURNER.

DIED,

In this town on 24th ult. Mr. JOHN CARMOTT, aged about 20

Near this town on Monday last, Mrs. AGNES GILBERT, consort of Capt. Wm. Gilbert.

In Philadelphia, a few weeks since, Mr. THOMAS GORDON, of Camden county, N. C.

In Fayal, on the 2d Sept., of apoplexy, JOHN DABNEY, E-q. Consel General of the U. States for the Azores.

Bank Note Exchange.

AT NORFOLK.

North Carolina State Bank, Newbern and Cape Fear 3 discount.

AT RICHMOND.

North Carolina Notes, 3½ a 4 discount.

AT PETERSBURG

North Carolina Notes, 3½ a 3⅝ discount.

At *New-York*, on Saturday last, North Carolina notes were at 4½ a 5 per cent. discount.

At *Philadelphia*, on Saturday last, they were at 4½ per ct. discount.

At *Baltimore*, on Saturday, they were 4½ per ct. discount.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past:

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	60	70	70
Monday,	61	65	73
Tuesday,	52	60	60
Wednesday,	60	72	62
Thursday,	68	70	74
Friday,	65	66	66

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 29th. Schr. Morning Star, Baker, New-York, in ballast.

30th, Brig Deborah, Cooper, Boston, merchandize, to A. Fobes, jun. and N. Tucker.

Nov. 2nd, Schr. Dray, Studley, Charleston, in ballast.

1st, New Schr. Francis D. Williams, Hathaway, Taunton, merchandize to H. N. Williams and others.

CLEARED.

2nd, Schr. Morning Star, Baker, West Indies, staves by H. N. Williams and I. Fearing.

" Schr. Franklin, Hovey, W. Indies, staves, shingles and peas by Wm. Messinger.

LIME! LIME!!

I have just received per brig Deborah from Boston

90 casks of Thomastown Stone Lime,
1000 pounds of Cheese,
95 coils Rigging,
Cables, assorted,
Domestic Goods, &c.
Hardware, assorted, and
50 barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale on reasonable terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, Nov. 4.

Odd and Even System.

Grand State Lottery

OF VIRGINIA—SECOND CLASS.

The holder of two Tickets or Shares must get One Prize and may draw Three! The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, and will take place

On the 21st of November.

HIGHEST PRIZE:

10,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1	10,000	$10,000
1	5,000	5,000
4	1,000	4,000
20	100	2,000
40	50	2,000
200	10	2,000
200	5	1,000
10,000	3	30,000

10,466 PRIZES...$56,000

Not One Blank to a Prize.

☞ All Prizes payable in CASH which can be had as usual at COHEN'S OFFICES, the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Present Price of Tickets.

TICKETS	$4	QUARTERS	$1 00
HALVES	2	EIGHTHS	50

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even.) at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES,

☞ *Where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other offices in America.*

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

☞ COHEN'S "*Gazette & Lottery Register*," will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the Official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded *gratis*, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

October, 21. Rt

POETRY.

SELECTED.

AUTUMN.

With what a glory comes and goes the year!— [bingers
The buds of spring—those beautiful har-
Of sunny skies and cloudless times,—en-joy [spread out;
Life's newness, and earth's garniture
And when the silver habit of the clouds
Comes down upon the autumn sun, and with
A sober gladness the old year takes up
His bright inheritance of golden fruits,
A pomp and pageant fill the splendid scene.

There is a beautiful spirit breathing now
Its mellow richness on the clustered trees,
And from a beaker full of richest dyes
Pouring new glory on the autumn woods,
And dipping in warm light the pillared clouds. [bird,
Morn on the mountain, like a summer
Lifts up her purple wing, and in the vales
The gentle wind, a sweet and passionate wooer,
Kisses the blushing leaf, and stirs up life
Within the solemn woods of ash deep crimsoned, [ed,—
And sylver beach, and maple yellow leaf-
Where autumn, like a faint old man sits down [trees
By the way-side a-weary. Through the
The golden robin moves; the purple finch,
That on wild cherry and red cedar feeds,
A winter bird—comes with its plaintive whistle, [loud
And pecks by the witch hazel, whilst a-
From cottage roofs the warbling blue-bird sings;
And merrily with oft-repeated stroke
Sounds from the threshing-floor the busy flail.

O what a glory doth this world put on
For him that with a fervent heart goes forth [looks
Under the bright and glorious sky, and
On duties well performed, and days well spent! [leaves
For him the wind, ave, and the yellow
Shall have a voice, and give him eloquent teachings. [Death
He shall so hear the solemn hymn, that
Has lifted up for all, that he shall go
To his long resting place without a tear.

[U. S. Lit. Gaz.

THE CALM—A Sonnet.

Written after a Storm.

The winds are hush'd, once more the sky's serene; [ders cease;
The lightning's spent, the roaring thun-
Returning sunbeams gild the pastoral scene,
And all around is happiness and peace.

The rain drop quivers on the verdant spray, [new;
The shrubs again their lonely blooms re-
The vocal choir resume the broken lay,
And nature smiles through pearly gems of dew.

Who can the pleasures of the village tell, [advance;
While from their huts the rural tribes
Who, while no curfew tolls the evening knell, [dance,
With nimble footsteps trace the mazy
While songs of humour, innocence and glee,
Bespeak and bless the sons of Liberty?

A TRUE STORY.

An English frigate lay at anchor,
No matter when, no matter where;
The gale blew fresh; with jib and spanker,
A Yankee sloop was sailing there.

But as the sloop the tempest braved,
Against the ship, the current swept her;
The English Captain swore and raved
He'd cut away whatever kept her.

Avast there! says the Yankee skipper,
For if you cut a single yarn,
By jing, I'll give you such a clipper,
You'll wish yourselves within a barn.

How! says the Captain in a rage,
What can you do yourself to save ha!
Do? why I'll blow you, I'll engage,
Further than Bainbridge did the Java.

Boy, bring me up a coal of fire:
Captain—we've got a load of hay,
I lay to windward; now just try her,
And then we'll see who wins the day.

MORAL.

Some people think, because they're big,
That little folks can't harm em. B.

Barbancas, July 10th.

From the Catawba Journal.

The following tale was writen for my own amusement, without any intention of publication, and composed more from recollections of a youthful fancy, than a remembrance of the facts. I have often, in the days of my boyhood, lolling on the knees of an actor in this event, listened to him while with tears in his eyes he would relate the tale. Having derived my knowledge of the tale in this way, it is a mixture of fiction and facts, rather than a plain relation of an event; and in this character it should not now appear before the public, only with the hope that it may be the means of producing a more detailed and accurate account of an action which should not be forgotten; but which, like many other events of this kind, will soon follow its actors into oblivion, unless rescued by some one of the *venerable few* who yet remain on this side of the grave:—

In the early part of the year 1780, a dark cloud seemed to hang over the southern part of the Union. The French and Americans combined had been repulsed at Savannah; Lincoln had surrendered Charleston, and the loss of this important place was much calculated to depress the hopes of the Americans; Tarleton had cut to pieces the force under Buford at Waxhaws; and the upper parts of S. Carolina and Georgia were in the possession of the enemy. It is at this dark period that our tale commences. One evening in the month of June, when every thing seemed to smile, but the attempt of the Americans to obtain their liberty, a man was seen riding on the road leading from Salisbury to Charlotte, about five miles south of the former place. In his person he was large and well formed; he appeared to be about twenty-two or three years old; his dress consisted of a blue coat, the breast and tail skirted with yellow cassimere, on which plated buttons were thickly set; his small clothes were also of yellow cassimere, and his boots fair topped: his hat was one of that kind that are commonly denominated '76, and which were worn by the officers of that period; the epaulettes that hung on his shoulders—the pistols that were on the front of his saddle, and the sword that dangled by his side, all denoted him to be an officer of superior rank. He followed the road until he came to the residence of General Matthew Locke, a wealthy citizen of Rowan and a distinguished partizan of the revolution. This gentleman lived about six miles from Salisbury, where Doct. Scott now resides. It was after dark, and the family had collected round the fireside, when the barking of the dogs announced the approach of a stranger to the house. It was but a short time, until he entered the house, and was immediately recognized as Major, since General W. R. Davie. As might be expected, the first enquiry was concerning the news of the war and his present business; in order to make this known, I am under the necessity of retrogading a little in my tale. Davie finished his education at Nassau Hall, in the year 1786: returning to the south, and all the officer's stations being filled, he commenced the study of law at Salisbury. Not being contented in this situation, while his country was in need of his services, he, by some means raised a company of volunteers and hastened to South Carolina. By his bravery and prudence, he obtained the notice of Lincoln, and was appointed Major by that officer. He filled this appointment at the battle of Stow, when in the brave but useless attempt of his cavalry to break the lines of the enemy, he received a wound which confined him for five months. Soon as he was able, notwithstanding the discouraging prospect of rescuing the southern part of the Union, he made application to and received permission from the government of North Carolina, to raise a regiment, consisting of two troops of cavalry and one of mounted riflemen. Knowing the distinguished patriotism of the citizens of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Rowan, he determined to make these counties the theatre of his recruiting expedition. While in Salisbury, although very young, he had, by the suavity of his manners and his determined patriotism, attracted the attention and obtained the friendship of many families in the sourrounding country; among them was Gen. Locke. Davie had contracted an intimate friendship with his son George. Young Locke was a man of fine personal appearance and remarkable for his activity and bodily strength. He had not received so liberal an education as Davie, yet by his natural strength of mind, his peculiar sweetness of disposition, he had so improved the education he did receive, that he might be called an accomplished, intelligent young man. These qualities, mingled with a similarity of feeling between him and Davie, in regard to their love of country, had linked these young men together in the strongest ties of friendship. A few months before the arrival of Davie, Locke had married a distinguished young lady of his county, but had not yet left his father's residence. It was for the purpose of engaging the services of his young friend, that Davie, as I said before, visited the residence of Locke's father. The meeting of the young friends was mutually joyful; Locke, to find that Davie had recovered from his wound; and Davie, that he was once more in the country of his friends. Davie, while he eloquently related the exploits of his former campaign, while he displayed in glowing colors, and recounted the many advantages that would occur to America, if the present struggle succeeded, had gradually communicated to the bosom of his friend, the feelings that actuated his own; so that when Davie offered him the appointment of lieutenant, if he would accompany him, Locke replied with animation, "Yes! and nothing but death shall make me leave the struggle until the independence of my country is acknowledged." Davie smiled at the enthusiasm of his friend and merely observed, "Such was the kind of men he wished to fight under him." They now settled their future movements, and it was determined that Davie should go on recruiting and Locke, with as many friends as he could collect, was to repair to Charlotte in ten days, where Davie had provided the necessary equipments. These consisted of a large sword, a pair of horse pistols, and a rifle; for the purchase of these, Davie is said to have spent the last of the fortune left him by his uncle.

At the appointed time, the corps met in Charlotte and proceeded to the south. To follow their many engagements would exceed the limits I have prescribed; suffice it to say, that while the British overcame almost every other opposition, the corps of Davie alone remained uninjured. To the brave and cautious Davie, aided by the equally brave but more impetuous Locke, no difficulty appeared too great to be overcome, no danger too perilous to be attempted; and in truth, the defence of N. Carolina appeared to depend alone on this small corps.

When Cornwallis advanced from Camden to Waxbaws, Davie, now joined by a troop of riflemen under Gen. Jos. Graham of Lincoln, was compelled to fall back nearer Charlotte: Cornwallis still pursued; and on the night of the 25th September, the corps of Davie arrived at Charlotte about midnight. Learning from his scouts that Cornwallis was still advancing and would arrive there early next day, Davie determined, in the words of Lee, "To give him a specimen of the country he was in." The village of Charlotte then consisted of about twenty houses, the two principal streets crossing each other at the Court House, which was of rock. Davie ordering the horses to be tied some distance in the rear, placed his men behind a wall of stone; he had scarcely arranged them, when Tarleton's cavalry came in sight. The enemy seeing the defence that was intended to be made, halted at the lower end of town and formed themselves into columns corresponding with the breadth of the street; in this order they advanced against the small but determined corps that were behind the wall. The cavalry charged with some violence on the Americans, but were repulsed with considerable loss. They again formed and advanced to the charge, but were again driven back with equal loss. Then Cornwallis riding up, reminded them of their former fame, and told them he hoped they would not let it be tarnished now by so small a force.—The cavalry now charged with renewed vigour, but were again driven back by the steady and successful fire of the American rifles. But the main body of the enemy now coming up, forced Davie's corps to retreat and mount their horses.—The cavalry of the enemy pursued; but from the inferiority of their horses, were unable to keep up, and did not advance fast, for fear it was a plan laid to draw them into an ambuscade. Soon as the Americans were at a sufficient distance, they halted, and loading their rifles, would wait until the enemy came up; they would then fire, wheel and run again, until they were again far enough ahead to halt. They continued this irregular kind of battle for about 4 miles, the enemy still pursuing; when Locke, who had fought that day with more than his usual bravery, actuated, perhaps by his near approach to his beloved wife, & knowing the destruction that would attend the advance of the enemy, he trusted to the fleetness of his horse, and remained some distance behind his companions, to give them what he called "*a sure shot;*" but to him fatal trust, for his horse accidentally stumbling when he was considerably in the rear of his corps, threw him and made his escape. The enemy was so close on his rear as to render an escape impossible; and to expect quarter from an enemy, by whom he had been distinguished for his opposition to the crown and his bravery in defending the American cause, particularly on that day, was improbable; or perhaps, his high spirit disdained to surrender himself a prisoner; but be what will the cause he determined to sell his life as dear as possible, and three of the front dragoons paid the forfeit;—but at length, overcome by numbers, he was killed, and the British, as if determined to make his dead body pay for the many soldiers they had that day lost, literally cut him to pieces; and conceiving his death a sufficient booty, did not continue the pursuit any farther. Judge the feelings of his companions in arms, and of his sincere friend Davie, when they returned and found him weltering in his own blood, which flowed from a hundred different wounds

The rough and proud eye of many a soldier was on that day wet with tears as they silently looked on the bloody face and sunken eyes of their brave, and so lately animated lieutenant. If such were the feelings of his companions, we can form but a poor idea of those of his wife, who, when anxiously expecting the return of her husband, she was presented with his mangled body.

Davie retired with his corps towards Salisbury, and paid the last tribute of respect to his friend and martyr in the cause of freedom.

Thus perished a young man who, had he lived, would have been an important instrument in obtaining his country's freedom; and no doubt would have enjoyed the reward his talents, bravery and patriotism, so well merited.

No monument of marble points out the place of his burial—no inscription relates to us his services in the revolution—no poet has sung of his brilliant deeds—and 'tis only when his humble sepulchre is passed by some one of his companions in arms, and he stops to drop a tear over the grave of his friend, that we discover the spot where rests a youthful hero of the revolution. S.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Subscriber proposes publishing in Raleigh, a Weekly Newspaper, to be styled the "NORTH-CAROLINA INDEPENDENT ADVOCATE," exclusively devoted to the cause of the People, and to the promotion of correct information, upon all those subjects in which they may be, directly or indirectly, participators. The Constitution of these United States declares this Government to be based upon the will of the People, and that, in its creation and operation, distinctly marked by their creative and moving powers.—This Government is certainly a creature of the people—but do they control its movements? Who can ascertain the will of the People, in those political contests for supremacy, where they are fashioned like clay in the hands of the potter, to suit the purposes of political demagogues? And who can say that the government moves agreeably to the controlling power of the People when they are kept in ignorance of its acts, by the duplicity of political partizans? How many of the people appreciate the privileges of their own Government over those of others? Or who correctly distinguish between the controlling power of a despot over their minds, and a willless subserviency to the views of the ambitious and designing? This apathy to their best interests: this buoyancy to the will of others, is owing to a want of a general diffusion of correct political information. The "Independent Advocate" is intended to be the mean of such information, and give to the people an honest and correct account, of those whom they have, deservedly or undeservedly placed in power; but the Editor will not, to gratify the disappointed ambition or political hatred of those *out* of power, traduce those that are *in*, merely, that those that are out may get in. So long as those who are at the head of government stand in the great leading features of the administration, adhere to the Constitution and the rights of the People, so long will the "Independent Advocate" support them independently. Yet in all questions of political importance, this paper will be open to the judicious animadversions of others, who may differ with the Editor in his political views. There is a political, civil and commercial connexion between the North and South, that cannot be broken, but by the destruction of both. A spirit of rivalry, unless it be a rivalry to see which section can most promote the *common* weal, and sustain the fundamental principles of the government should be deprecated. That confidence promizing spirit which actuated the framers of the constitution, should still be felt by their sons. All attempts to create jealousy between the different sections of the Union shall be met by the Editor with due reprehension.

The Editor will not gag himself by begging Legislative patronage, nor lull his *mind* to sleep in the embraces of monied institutions, but men and measures shall be brought before the public bar, impartially and *fearlessly;* and all *malversations* in office, whether that office be a creature of the Constitution or of the Legislature, *unconstitutionally* created, shall, so far as they come to the Editor's knowledge, receive public exposure; but *private* character shall be held sacred and intangible. A portion of this paper shall be devoted to the promotion of Agriculture, Domestic Œconomy and the Arts.—The supporting pillar of all Free Governments, Public Education, will find in the Editor a zealous friend and promoter, and the lovers of Literature, shall be gratified in his selections, if not in his productions. The great and important work, Internal Improvement, which has so long kept *Printers busy at the work*, in this State, shall receive marked notice by the Editor. This paper shall be made as valuable to the Planters, the Farmers, and the Merchants, as a correct weekly report of the state of the Markets at home and abroad will make it.

The first number will issue some time in next January, provided always, that the subscription list will warrant it.

The Advocate shall be printed on an imperial sheet, of the size of the "North-Carolina Journal," and will be sent to Subscribers at Three Dollars per annum, one half to be paid on the reception of the first number.

Subscription lists will be placed in the hands of the several Postmasters of the State, and they are requested to be returned to David Thompson, Esq. P. M. Smithfield, Johnston County, by the 15th December.

R. H. Helme

Raleigh, Oct. 2. 1826.

☞ The Proposal to publish Halter was a mere jeu d'esprit of the Author, without any intention of laying it before the public. It accidentally got into the Register and will no doubt receive a publicity much more extensive than the author wishes. He is in hopes, however, that the public will view it in its proper light, and not let it militate against a more serious intention. The Editors who have copied from the Register the "Proposal," will be so good as to give this explanation